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20350 7590 07/16/2008 TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER EIGHTH FLOOR SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111-3834				
EXAMINER				
TRAN, QUOC A				
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/813,901

Applicant(s)

EROL ET AL.

Examiner

Quoc A. Tran

Art Unit

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Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12 May 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 and 13-69 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-11 and 13-69 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 12 May 2008 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/S508)
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

DETAILED ACTION

This is a Non-Final Office Action responsive to RCE filed 05/12/2008;
Amendments/Remarks filed 04/11/2008.

Claims 1-11, and 13-69 are currently pending in this application. Claim 12 was previously cancelled. Claims 1-2, 4-6, 9-10, 13-15, 17-18, 21-25, 28-29, 31, 34-42, 44-49, 51-59, 61-66, and 68-69 were previously presented. Claims 3, 7-8, 11, 16, 19-20, 26-27, 30, 32-33, 43, 50, 60, and 67 were original presented. Claims 1, 21, 34, 44, 51, 61, and 68-69 being independent claims; Effective filing date is 03/30/2004, (Assignee: Ricoh).

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 05/12/2008 has been entered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-11, 13-14, 17-30, 33-41, 43-49, and 51-58 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being as being unpatentable over **Chiu et al** US007051271B1 filed 10/03/2000 (hereinafter Chiu), in view of **Hull**. [Document image similarity and equivalence protection] Published 11/29/119 by " IJDARUS" Pages 37-42 (hereinafter Hull), and further view of **Bozdagi et al** -US006647535B11 filed 08/18/1999 (hereinafter Bozdagi),

Regarding independent claims 1,

Chui teaches:

a method in a computer system for creating a composite electronic representation including presentation material information,

(See Chui at the Abstract, teaches a computer system for creating a composite electronic representation including presentation material information (i.e. annotations made on the paper documents during the meeting can be extracted and used as indexes to the video). This interpretation is supported by Applicant's specification, which

is stated "*creating a composite electronic representation comprising the determined information*" at Pages 3 Para 15.)

the method comprising: scanning a paper document to generate an electronic presentation of the document with presentation material.

(See the Abstract and Col. 2, Lines 15-25→Chui discloses this limitation in that a computer system for creating a composite electronic representation including presentation material information (i.e. annotations made on the paper documents during the meeting can be extracted and used as indexes to the video.) in addition Chui further discloses the a scanned document is linking to a segment of a video wherein the scanned document is linked to a first video frame in the plurality of video frames responsive to the comparison step includes an identifier for comparing to the plurality of video frame identifiers;

This interpretation is supported by Applicant's Specification, which states "*key frame images obtained from video information captured during the presentation*" at Pages 21 Para 57.)

extracting a visual feature from the electronic presentation of the document, the visual feature corresponding to a portion of the presentation material;

(See Chui at the Abstract, teaches annotations made on the paper documents during the meeting can be extracted and used as indexes to the video. An orthonormal

transform, such as a Digital Cosine Transform (DCT) is used to compare scanned documents to video frames.)

accessing recorded information including at least one of audio and visual information recorded during a presentation of the presentation material;

(See Chui at Col. 2, Lines 15-25, discloses a method for linking a scanned document to a segment of a video is provided. Whereby the scanned document identifier is then compared to the plurality of video frame identifiers; the scanned document is linked to a first video frame in the plurality of video frames responsive to the comparison step.

Also see Chui at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15, discloses browser interface 300 for accessing a segment of video file 200 which references scanned document 101a.)

storing the composite electronic representation for access by the user or another user accessing the composite electronic document.

(See Chui at Col. 2, Lines 15-25, discloses a method for linking a scanned document to a segment of a video is provided. Whereby the scanned document identifier is then compared to the plurality of video frame identifiers; the scanned document is linked to a first video frame in the plurality of video frames responsive to the comparison step.

Also see Chui at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15, discloses browser interface 300 for accessing a segment of video file 200 which references scanned document 101a.

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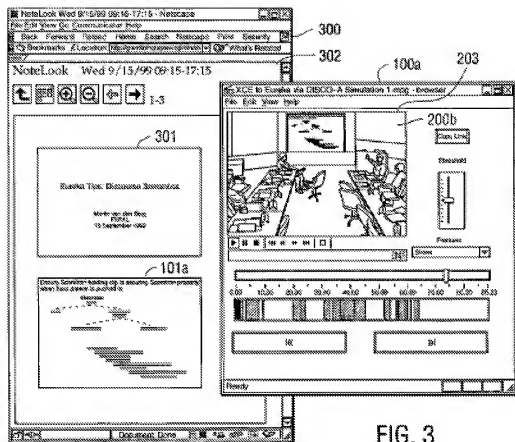


FIG. 3

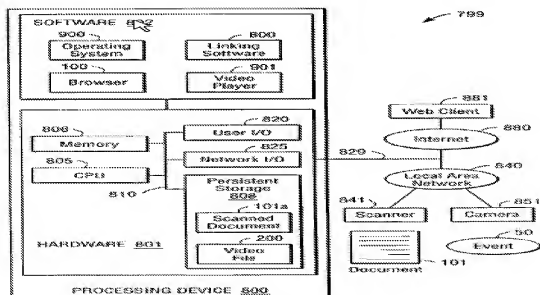


FIG. 5

Also see Chui at Fig. 5 and Col. 8 Line 5 discloses memory item 806 and persistent storage 808 stores a scanned digital document 101a and video file 200.)

In addition Chui does not teach, but Hull teaches:

**comparing the visual feature to the recorded information to
determine a portion of the recorded information corresponding to the
visual feature, whereby at least a portion of the recorded information
corresponds to a feature portion of the presentation material;**

(See Fig. 2-33 and Section 4.1 "Similarity detection" Pages 39-40→ Hull discloses this limitation in that features extracted from the CCITT fax-compressed representations Of two images are compared to determine their visual similarity and whether they are equivalent.)

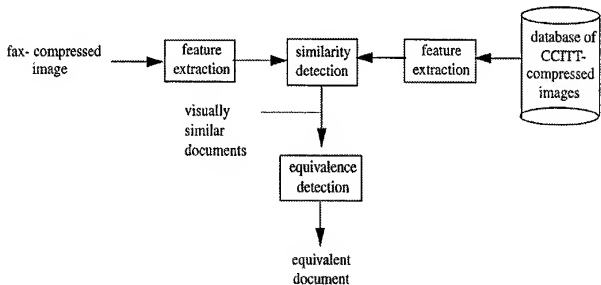


Figure 2. Document image similarity and equivalence detection algorithm.

Accordingly, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Chui method of linking a video to a scan document to include a means of comparing the visual feature to the recorded information to determine a portion of the recorded information corresponding to the visual feature, whereby at least a portion of the recorded information corresponds to a feature portion of the presentation material as taught by Hull. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination because Hull and Chui are from the same field of endeavor of electronic presentation material associated with the scan document, and provides a predictable result of generating a composite electronic presentation with a browser interface for accessing a segment of video file which references scanned document- see Chui at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15.)

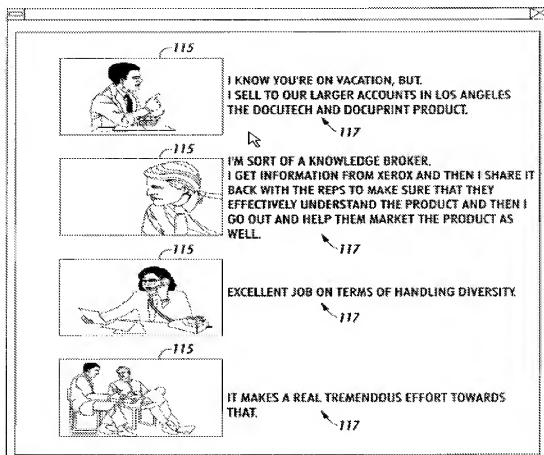
In addition Chui and Hull do not teach, but Bozdagi teaches:

**generating a user selectable object providing a user with access to
the portion of the recorded information corresponding to the visual feature,
and inserting the user selectable object into the electronic representation
of the document when the computer system locates a portion of the
recorded information corresponding to the visual feature,**

(See Fig. 3-4 and the Abstract and Column 5, Line 25 through Column 6, Line 65→Bozdagi discloses this limitation in that the storyboarding in real-time and near real-time includes the graphical user interface allows a user to visually interact with an input video signal to determine the key or representative frames, or to retrieve video

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segments associated with already determined key frames, wherein the images are stored in the memory 70, a compilation of the representative images, can be generated. Specifically, the web document 210 shown in FIG. 3 includes a series of representative images 115, and their respective accompanying text 117 (i.e. items 115 are the selectable objects, since they are linkable to the video files).

**FIG. 3**

Accordingly, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Chui and Hull method of linking a video to a scan document and comparing the visual feature to the recorded information to determine a

portion of the recorded information corresponding to the visual feature, whereby at least a portion of the recorded information corresponds to a feature portion of the presentation material to include a means of generating a user selectable object providing a user with access to the portion of the recorded information corresponding to the visual feature, and inserting the user selectable object into the electronic representation of the document when the computer system locates a portion of the recorded information corresponding to the visual feature as taught by Bozdagi. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination because Chui, Hull and Bozdagi are from the same field of endeavor of electronic presentation material (i.e. multimedia) associated with the scan document, and provides a predictable result of generating a composite electronic presentation with a browser interface for accessing a segment of video file which references scanned document-see Chui at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15).

Regarding Independent claim 21,

is fully incorporated similar subject of claim 1 cited above, and is similarly rejected along the same rationale. Thus, Chui, Hull and Bozdagi disclose every limitation of Claim 21 and provide proper reasons to combine, as indicated in the above rejections for Claim 1.

In addition, Chui teaches:

generating composite information based on the portion of in the recorded information that corresponding to the visual feature and the electronic representation of the document.

(See Chui at the Abstract, teaches a computer system for creating a composite electronic representation including presentation material information (i.e. annotations made on the paper documents during the meeting can be extracted and used as indexes to the video. Chui further discloses a method for linking a scanned document to a segment of a video is provided. Whereby the scanned document identifier is then compared to the plurality of video frame identifiers; the scanned document is linked to a first video frame in the plurality of video frames responsive to the comparison step-See Chui at Col. 2, Lines 15-25, discloses.

Also see Chui at Fig. 2, illustrates bar 104a represents the time and duration in which document 101 is presented as projection 101b in window 203.)

Regarding Independent claim 34,

Claim 34 recites a computer program product stored on a computer-readable medium for implement a method recited in Claim 1. Thus, Chui, Hull and Bozdagi disclose every limitation of Claim 34 and provide proper reason to combine, as indicated in the above rejections for Claim 1- Also See Chui at Fig. 1.

Regarding Independent claim 44,

Claim 44 recites a computer program product stored on a computer-readable medium for implement a method recited in Claim 21. Thus, Chui, Hull and Bozdagi disclose every limitation of Claim 44 and provide proper reason to combine, as indicated in the above rejections for Claim 21- Also See Chui at Fig. 1.

Regarding Independent claim 51,

Claim 51 recites a data processing system for implement a method recited in Claim 1. Thus, Chui, Hull and Bozdagi disclose every limitation of Claim 51 and provide proper reason to combine, as indicated in the above rejections for Claim 1- Also See Chui at Fig. 1.

Regarding Independent claim 61,

Claim 61 recites a data processing system for implement a method recited in Claim 21. Thus, Chui, Hull and Bozdagi disclose every limitation of Claim 61 and provide proper reason to combine, as indicated in the above rejections for Claim 61- Also See Chui at Fig. 1.

Regarding Independent claim 68,

Claim 68 recites a system for implement a method recited in Claim 1. Thus, Chui, Hull and Bozdagi disclose every limitation of Claim 68 and provide

proper reason to combine, as indicated in the above rejections for Claim 1- Also See Chui at Fig. 1.

*Regarding **Independent claim 69,***

Claim 69 recites a data processing system for implement a method recited in Claim 21. Thus, Chui, Hull and Bozdagi disclose every limitation of Claim 69 and provide proper reason to combine, as indicated in the above rejections for Claim 1- Also See Chui at Fig. 1.

*Regarding **claims 2, 22, 35, 45, 52, and 62,***

Chui further comprises:

determining associating information for the recorded information that corresponds to the extracted feature.

(See Chui at the Abstract, teaches a computer system for creating a composite electronic representation including presentation material information (i.e. annotations made on the paper documents during the meeting can be extracted and used as indexes to the video. Chui further discloses a method for linking a scanned document to a segment of a video is provided. Whereby the scanned document identifier is then compared to the plurality of video frame identifiers; the scanned document is linked to a first video frame in the plurality of video frames responsive to the comparison step-See Chui at Col. 2, Lines 15-25, discloses.

Also see Chui at Fig. 2, illustrates bar 104a represents the time and duration in which document 101 is presented as projection 101b in window 203.)

Regarding claims 3, 23, 46 and 63,

Chui further comprises:

wherein the association information comprises time information and source information for recorded information.

(See Chui at the Abstract, teaches a computer system for creating a composite electronic representation including presentation material information (i.e. annotations made on the paper documents during the meeting can be extracted and used as indexes to the video. Chui further discloses a method for linking a scanned document to a segment of a video is provided. Whereby the scanned document identifier is then compared to the plurality of video frame identifiers; the scanned document is linked to a first video frame in the plurality of video frames responsive to the comparison step-See Chui at Col. 2, Lines 15-25, discloses.

Also see Chui at Fig. 2, illustrates bar 104a represents the time and duration in which document 101 is presented as projection 101b in window 203.)

Regarding claims 4, 36, and 53,

Chui further comprises:

associating the association information with the determined additional information in the composite electronic representation.

(See Chui at the Abstract, teaches a computer system for creating a composite electronic representation including presentation material information (i.e. annotations (i.e. additional information) made on the paper documents during the meeting can be extracted and used as indexes to the video.)

*Regarding **claims 5, 24, 37, 47, 54 and 64,***

Chui further comprises:

receiving a selection to the determined additional information in the composite electronic representation and using the association information for the additional information to access the recorded information.

(See Chui at Col. 2, Lines 15-25, discloses a method for linking a scanned document to a segment of a video is provided. Whereby the scanned document identifier is then compared to the plurality of video frame identifiers; the scanned document is linked to a first video frame in the plurality of video frames responsive to the comparison step.

Also see Chui at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15, discloses browser interface 300 for accessing a segment of video file 200 which references scanned document 101a.)

*Regarding **claims 6, 25, 38 and 55,***

Chui further comprise:

accessing the recorded information using the determined additional information.

(See Chui at Col. 2, Lines 15-25, discloses a method for linking a scanned document to a segment of a video is provided. Whereby the scanned document identifier is then compared to the plurality of video frame identifiers; the scanned document is linked to a first video frame in the plurality of video frames responsive to the comparison step.

Also see Chui at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15, discloses browser interface 300 for accessing a segment of video file 200 which references scanned document 101a.)

*Regarding **claims 7, and 26,***

Chui further comprises:

displaying the accessed recorded information.

(See Chui at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15, discloses browser interface 300 for accessing a segment of video file 200 which references scanned document 101a.)

*Regarding **claims 8, and 27,***

Chui further comprises:

playing the accessed information.

(See Chui at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15, discloses browser interface 300 for accessing a segment of video file 200 which references scanned document 101a.)

*Regarding **claims 9, 29, 39, 49, 56 and 66,***

Chui further comprises:

**performing at least one of emailing, printing, storing, and copying
the created composite electronic representation.**

(See Chui at Fig. 5 and Col. 8 Line 5, discloses memory item 806 and persistent storage 808 stores a scanned digital document 101a and video file 200.)

*Regarding **claims 10, 28, 40, 48, 57 and 65,***

Chui further comprises:

**determining metadata using the recorded information that
corresponds to the feature, wherein the composite electronic
representation includes the metadata.**

(See Chui at Col. 2, Lines 15-25, discloses a method for linking a scanned document to a segment of a video is provided. Whereby the scanned document identifier is then compared to the plurality of video frame identifiers; the scanned document is linked to a first video frame in the plurality of video frames responsive to the comparison step.

Also see Chui at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15, discloses browser interface 300 for accessing a segment of video file 200 which references scanned document 101 (i.e. metadata.).)

Regarding claims 11, 41 and 58,

Chui further comprises:

wherein the received electronic representation of the paper document includes notes taken by a user, wherein the created composite electronic representation includes the notes taken by the user.

(See Chui at Col. 7, Lines 1-10, discloses a method of extract the ink annotations, a simple comparison between the original and the annotated paper handout may be performed. When more than one set of handouts have been annotated, these ink strokes may be extracted and selectively layered over the common background of the scanned document. Another way to display the ink annotations and notes is simply to show them without a background. In any case, the ink strokes may be hyperlinked to play their corresponding segment in the video recording.)

Regarding claim 13,

Chui further comprises:

determining a document that includes the recorded information using the extracted feature.

(See Chui at Col. 7, Lines 1-10, discloses a method of extract the ink annotations, a simple comparison between the original and the annotated paper handout may be performed. When more than one set of handouts have been annotated, these ink strokes may be extracted and selectively layered over the common background of the scanned document. Another way to display the ink annotations and notes is simply to

show them without a background. In any case, the ink strokes may be hyperlinked to play their corresponding segment in the video recording.)

Regarding claim 14,

Hull further comprises:

determining a portion of the document that includes the information corresponding to the feature.

(See Fig. 2-33 and Section 4.1 "Similarity detection" Pages 39-40→ Hull discloses this limitation in that features extracted from the CCITT fax-compressed representations Of two images are compared to determine their visual similarity and whether they are equivalent.)

Accordingly, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Chui and Bozdagi to include a means of determining a portion of the document that includes the information corresponding to the feature as taught by Hull. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination because Hull and Chui are from the same field of endeavor of electronic presentation material associated with the scan document, and provides a predictable result of generating a composite electronic presentation with a browser interface for accessing a segment of video file which references scanned document- see Chui at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15.)

Regarding claims 17-18,

Chui further comprises:

receiving the electronic representation comprises receiving a scan of the document, the document being a paper document, wherein receiving the electronic representation comprises determining an electronic image of the document, the document being a paper document.

(See Chui at Col. 7, Lines 1-10, discloses a method of extract the ink annotations, a simple comparison between the original and the annotated paper handout may be performed.)

Regarding claims 19, and 33,

Chui further comprises:

wherein receiving the electronic representation comprises receiving the electronic representation in response to an input from a user indicating that the composite electronic representation should be created.

(See Chui at the Abstract, teaches a computer system for creating a composite electronic representation including presentation material information (i.e. annotations made on the paper documents during the meeting can be extracted and used as indexes to the video. This interpretation is supported by Applicant's Specification, which states "*creating a composite electronic representation comprising the determined information*" at Pages 3 Para 15.)

*Regarding **claims 20, 30, 43, 60 and 67,***

Chui further comprises:

the document comprises a paper document.

(See Chui at Col. 7, Lines 1-10, discloses a method of extract the ink annotations, a simple comparison between the original and the annotated paper handout may be performed.)

Claims 15-16, 31-32, 42, 50 and 59 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being as being unpatentable over Chiu et al US007051271B1 filed 10/03/2000 (hereinafter Chiu), in view of Hull [Document image similarity and equivalence protection] Published 11/29/119 by " IJDARUS" Pages 37-42 (hereinafter Hull), and further view of Bozdagi et al -US006647535B11 filed 08/18/1999 (hereinafter Bozdagi), and further in view of Coar US 20070106932A1 Continuation of 09/533,152 filed 03/23/2000 (hereinafter Coar).

*Regarding **claims 15, 31, 42, 50 and 59,***

Chui, Hull and Bozdagi do not expressly teach, but Coar teaches:

an identifier to a location in the recorded information, wherein the information in the recorded information corresponding to the feature is determined using the identifier.

(See Fig. 1 and at Para 86→ Coar discloses this limitation in that a user with access to the portion of the recorded information corresponding to the visual feature (i.e. XWPL

(eXtensible Workflow Package Language is an eXtensible Markup Language (XML) based language. One portion of the language defines a standardized method to place information into a machine-readable symbol such as a high-density barcode) symbols (one symbol for each document and row in the data source) for each document to be scanned. The user would then prepare the documents with the XWPL symbol in the proper sequence to permit scanning, the user could then scan the documents, and the application would then, using the necessary symbol recognition tools, extract the data from the symbol, and automatically place the image of the document within the correct VirPack in the correct placemen.)

Accordingly, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Chui, Hull and Bozdagi to include a means of said an identifier to a location in the recorded information, wherein the information in the recorded information corresponding to the feature is determined using the identifier as taught by Coar. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination because Chui, Hull, Bozdagi and Coar Hull are from the same field of endeavor of electronic presentation material associated with the scan document, and provides a predictable result of generating a composite electronic presentation with a browser interface for accessing a segment of video file which references scanned document- see Chui at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15.)

*Regarding **claims 16 and 32,***

Chui, Hull and Bozdagi do not expressly teach, but Coar teaches:

the identifier comprises at least one of a barcode and signature information.

(See Coar at Fig. 1 and at Para 86, discloses a machine-readable symbol such as a high-density barcode.)

Accordingly, It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Chui, Hull and Bozdagi to include a means of said the identifier comprises at least one of a barcode and signature information as taught by Coar. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination because Chui, Hull, Bozdagi and Coar Hull are from the same field of endeavor of electronic presentation material associated with the scan document, and provides a predictable result of generating a composite electronic presentation with a browser interface for accessing a segment of video file which references scanned document- see Chui at Fig. 3 and Col. 4, Line 1-15.)

It is noted that any citations to specific, pages, columns, lines, or figures in the prior art references and any interpretation of the references should not be considered to be limiting in any way. A reference is relevant for all it contains and may be relied upon for all that it would have reasonably suggested to one having ordinary skill in the art. See, MPEP 2123.

Response to Argument

Applicant's Remarks filed 04/11/2008 have been fully considered but they are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

This office action is a Non-Final Rejection in order to give the applicant sufficient opportunity to response to the new line of rejection.

It is noted, the examiner maintains Chui and Coar references and introduces Hull and Bozdagi at this time; since Chui at Fig.1 and 5 discloses browser interface (item 300) for accessing a segment of video file (item 200) which references scanned document (item 101a), wherein browser interface 300 includes window (item 302) for viewing scanned documents (item 301 and 101a). This allows a user may double-click on the scanned document (item 301 or 101a) and browser interface (item 100a) will play in window (item 203) the corresponding recorded segment of event (item 50) referencing the scanned documents. Also the scanned documents (item 301 and 101a) may be represented by hyperlinked universal resource location ("URL") addresses, where the video may be resided- See Chiu at Fig. 1-5 and at Column 3, Line 45 through Column 4, Line 15. In addition, Coar discloses a machine readable symbol at the time which the paper document printed, wherein those machine readable symbol are programmatic interface to permit interaction with all portions of the package (i.e. the resulting electronic package file would then contain an image of the paper document and the index data in a form that permits easy extraction and transfer to another

system- See Coar at Para 31), permit security access, edit, view, extraction, processing, and delivery of contents- See Coar at Para 23, 31, and 41-42.)

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Quoc A. Tran whose telephone number is 571-272-8664. The examiner can normally be reached on 9AM - 5PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Doug Hutton can be reached on 571-272-4137. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Quoc A. Tran/
Patent Examiner

/Doug Hutton/
Doug Hutton
Supervisory Primary Examiner
Technology Center 2100